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Public Reporting Burden. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Chief, Registration Unit, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

1. Name of Registrant

Alston & Bird LLP

2. Registration No.

5549

3. This amendment is filed to accomplish the following indicated purpose or purposes:

☒ To correct a deficiency in

☐ To give a 10-day notice of change in information as required by Section 2(b) of the Act.

☐ Initial Statement

☒ Supplemental Statement for the period ending April 30, 2007

☐ Other purpose (specify): _____

☐ To give notice of change in an exhibit previously filed.

4. If this amendment requires the filing of a document or documents, please list -

N/A

5. Each item checked above must be explained below in full detail together with, where appropriate, specific reference to and identity of the item in the registration statement to which it pertains. (If space is insufficient, a full insert page must be used.)

See attachment

EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U. S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

9/17/2007

(Type or print name under each signature¹)

Jonathan M. Winer

¹ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

ATTACHMENT – Registration #5549

11. With respect to TECRO, services provided are policy advice to government entities regarding Taiwanese relations with the U.S., including political and economic matters.

With respect to Montenegro, services provided are policy advice to government entities regarding Montenegrin relations with the U.S., including political, economic and military matters.

12. With respect to TECRO, no "bill, resolution, treaty, or agency action" was discussed or otherwise raised in the communications to legislators indicated below. The communications listed for 3/2/07 were requests to meet with Ambassador Lee of Taiwan. The 3/23/07 and 3/27/07 contacts were requests to attend a reception for Ambassador Lee. The reception, which was organized by TECRO and co-sponsored by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) and Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY), was attended by Sen. Bob Dole and Marshall Harris of Alston & Bird. Neither Sen. Dole nor Marshall Harris participated in any individual meetings with legislators.

Senator Bob Dole activities:

3/2/07 - Letter to Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS)
3/2/07 - Letter to Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-OH)
3/2/07 - Letter to Senator John McCain (R-AZ)

3/23/07 - Letters to Representatives Tom Lantos (D-CA), Chris Smith (R-NJ), Eliot Engel (D-NY), Duncan Hunter (R-CA), Roy Blunt (R-MO), John Boehner (R-OH), Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), Doug Lamborn (R-CO), Gus Bilirakis (R-FL), Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Bill Sali (R-ID), Peter Roskam (R-IL), Tim Walberg (R-MI), Michelle Bachmann (R-MN), Adrian Smith (D-WA), Dean Heller (R-NV), Jim Jordan (R-OH), Mary Fallin (R-OK), and David Davis (R-TN)
3/23/07 - Letters to Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), Gordon Smith (R-OR), John Warner (R-VA), Joe Biden (D-DE), Bob Corker (R-TN), Ben Cardin (D-MD), Amy Klobuchar (D-MN), Claire McCaskill (D-MO), Jon Tester (D-MT), Sherrod Brown (D-OH), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), Jim Webb (D-VA), and Bernie Sanders (I-VT)R

3/27/07 - Conversation with Rep. Tom Lantos (D-CA)
3/27/07 - Conversation with Senator John Warner (R-VA)

Marshall Harris activities:

3/27/07 - Conversation with Rep. Tom Lantos (D-CA) brief discussion about Amb. Lee's departure and the political importance of Taiwan.

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With respect to Montenegro, no "bill, resolution, treaty, or agency action" was discussed or otherwise raised in the communications to legislators indicated below. The contacts listed below consisted of meeting requests to meet with the foreign minister of Montenegro (January contacts) and with the President (April requests). There were no meetings during the reporting period that were attended by anyone from Alston & Bird.

Senator Bob Dole:

1/18/07 - Letter to Rep. Tom Lantos (D-CA)
1/18/07 - Letter to Senator John McCain (R-AZ)
1/18/07 - Letter to Senator Joe Biden (D-DE)
4/18/07 - Letter to Rep. Bill Young (R-FL)
4/18/07 - Letter to Senator John McCain (R-AZ)
4/19/07 - Letter to Senator John Warner (R-VA)

DRAFT: TAIWAN OP-ED
by Bob Dole

2007 SEP 19 11:11:55
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SECURITY INFORMATION UNIT

Next week, [or: This week, / Today,] the United Nations will consider Taiwan's application for membership. Taiwan has formally sought admission every year since 1993, but, this year's application is different: First, Taiwan is applying under its own name ("Taiwan") rather than its official appellation ("Republic of China"). Second, it is applying to the UN General Assembly, the organization's comprehensive body of member-nations, in the face of a *prima facie* rejection of the application this summer by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and his legal office. Third, the application may be followed by a national referendum on whether Taiwan should apply for UN membership under its own name – a plan that has elicited a sharp rebuke by the Bush Administration.

The UN's lawyers argued that, having transferred China's seat from Taipei to Beijing in 1971, the UN should reject Taiwan's latest application because Taiwan "for all intents and purposes" is "an integral part of the People's Republic of China." Taiwan presents a more compelling legal case: It meets all of the requirements of statehood under law. It is already a full and productive member of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It has never been a province or part of the local government of the People's Republic. Its recent transformation into a modern democratic state supersedes any decades-old determination that gives the People's Republic a UN seat – even as it failed to determine that Taiwan is part of the People's Republic or bestow upon the People's Republic the right to represent Taiwan.

Taiwan's political case for UN membership is equally strong. Taiwan is the forty-eighth most populous country in the world. Its economy is the world's sixteenth largest. Its gross national product totals \$366 billion, or \$16,098 per capita. With \$267 billion in foreign exchange reserves, it is one of the world's three largest creditor states.

Taiwan is therefore poised to be a significant contributor to the UN's operations and play a constructive role in the organization. Unfortunately, the United States and the other major powers discourage Taiwan in its quest for *de jure* international recognition of its *de facto* sovereignty. This is because they do not want to raise the ire of the People's

Republic, which, as a member of the UN Security Council, can block any significant UN action, and, as a global power, can interfere on a host of issues important to the United States and Europe.

Drunk from exponentially increased trade with the United States and Europe, Beijing feels less compelled than ever to seek political accommodation with Taiwan or decrease its military threat against the island nation. Expanding economic relationships may be good in and of itself, but predictions that this would produce political cracks in China's authoritarian regime have proved wrong. Today, Beijing is using its newfound economic might to isolate Taiwan still further in international organizations and attempt to persuade the two dozen countries that recognize Taiwan diplomatically to switch their ties to China. Meanwhile, the people of the People's Republic enjoy fewer political rights and civil liberties than in all but a few of the world's countries.

A few short years ago, the United States seemed determined to change this. During his 2000 election campaign and the first months of his presidency, President Bush and his team vowed to fashion a new foreign policy in which U.S. national interests, particularly in Asia, were advanced less exclusively through the prism of Beijing. In other words, the United States wanted to be less beholden to communist China.

One of the casualties of the September 11, 2001, attacks – and the subsequent war in Iraq – was that this policy agenda became less of a priority. Our newly critical cooperation with Pakistan in efforts to topple the Taliban, find Osama bin Laden, and eradicate terrorism in the region meant that we focused less on developing a higher-tier relationship with India. We also concentrated less on drawing out Japan by encouraging it to play a more active political and military role on the global stage. Equally importantly, we were unable to increase our promotion of democracy in the region by fostering closer ties with countries such as Taiwan and South Korea and escalating pressure on Beijing to reform.

The current U.S. Administration still has time to correct this omission. Having been an advocate for Taiwan during my time in the Senate, and today as part of a law firm that represents Taiwan's interests in the United States, I believe that President Bush should support Taiwan's application for UN membership. This should be quickly followed by active or tacit support for Taiwan's plans for a popular vote on this issue in

March, 2008. Our close Asian friend and ally needs and deserves this recognition and support, which would at the same time advance America's regional and global interest in promoting democratization.

Former Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS) was the Republican candidate for president in 1996.

Let Taiwan Join the U.N.

By **BOB DOLE**

September 17, 2007; Page A16

Tomorrow the United Nations will consider Taiwan's application for membership. It has formally sought admission every year since 1993, but this year's application is different.

First, the country is applying under its own name ("Taiwan") rather than its official appellation ("Republic of China"). Second, it is applying to the U.N. General Assembly, the organization's comprehensive body of member nations -- despite the rejection of its application this summer by U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and his legal office. Third, the application may be followed by a national referendum on whether Taiwan should apply for U.N. membership under its own name -- a plan that has elicited a sharp rebuke by the Bush administration.

The U.N.'s lawyers argued that, having transferred China's seat from Taipei to Beijing in 1971, the U.N. should reject Taiwan's latest application because Taiwan "for all intents and purposes" is "an integral part of the People's Republic of China." Taiwan presents a more compelling legal case: It meets all of the requirements of statehood under law.

It is already a full and productive member of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. It has never been a province or part of the local government of the People's Republic of China. Taiwan's recent transformation into a modern democratic state supersedes any decades-old determination that gives the PRC a United Nations seat -- even as the U.N. failed to determine that Taiwan is part of the PRC or bestow upon it the right to represent Taiwan.

Taiwan's political case for U.N. membership is equally strong. It is the 48th most populous country in the world. Its economy is the world's 16th largest. Its gross national product totals \$366 billion, or \$16,098 per capita. With \$267 billion in foreign exchange reserves, it is one of the world's three largest creditor states. Taiwan is therefore poised to be a significant contributor to the U.N.'s operations and play a constructive role in the organization.

Unfortunately, the United States and the other major powers discourage Taiwan in its quest for de jure international recognition of its de facto sovereignty. This is because they do not want to raise the ire of the PRC, which, as a member of the

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Thanks to exponentially increased trade with the U.S. and Europe, Beijing feels less compelled than ever to seek political accommodation with Taiwan, or to decrease its military threat against the island nation. Expanding economic relationships may be good in and of itself, but predictions that this would produce political cracks in China's authoritarian regime have proved wrong.

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One of the casualties of 9/11, and the subsequent war in Iraq, was that this policy agenda became less of a priority. Our cooperation with Pakistan in the effort to topple the Taliban, find Osama bin Laden and eradicate terrorism in the region meant that we focused less on developing a higher-tier relationship with India. We also concentrated less on drawing out Japan, by encouraging it to play a more active political and military role on the global stage. Equally important, we were unable to increase our promotion of democracy in the region by fostering closer ties with countries such as Taiwan and South Korea and escalating pressure on Beijing to reform.

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Mr. Dole, a former Senate majority leader and the Republican candidate for president in 1996, is special counsel to Alston & Bird.